

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

A venerable Englishman, named Heaps, a stockholder of violins, had a peculiar desire to make a violin for Mr. Gladstone out of the wood from a tree chopped by the ex-Premier's own hands. After considerable effort Mr. Heaps was invited to Hawarden to select the tree for Mr. Gladstone to fell. A sycamore was chosen, and a log big enough to make a dozen instruments was forwarded to the maker's house. The old man at once began his labor of love, and a lot of wood was cut and dried. But the aged man was stricken down before he completed the preliminary work. His dying wish was that the last violin he had constructed should be sent to Mr. Gladstone.

3. If you insist on asking me the question "What are flowers good for?" I answer you: "To make the most of each other's excellences. Above all, do not both get mad at once. Remember the vases, the flowers and the benediction of the calla lilies."

selves in forms now radiant for ascension.
 The earth begins to bud the bonfire of
 grace, and the sun brightly new the
 procession of reconstructed humanity! Upward
 and away! Christ leads and all the Chris-
 tian dead follow, battalions after battalions
 in the triumphal procession of the Church
 upward, ye ranks of God Almighty! Lift up
 your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let the
 conquerors come in! Resurrection! Resur-
 rection!

And so I twist all the festal flowers of the
 church with all the festal dowers of chapel
 and cathedrals of all Christendom into one
 great wreath of glory for the Easter morn-
 ing of 1883 with the closing Easter
 of the world's history—resurrection!
 May the God of peace that brought again
 to life Jesus our Lord, the great Shepherd
 of the sheep, through the blood
 of the everlasting covenant make you perfect
 in every good work to do His will.

"The posit on offers itself," said she, "I must earn money, dear Edmund, and I should be culpable to refuse."

She did not add that she had heard that Mr. Ormsby was just about to be married, and that it was also better that she should not meet him again. And soon all the neighborhood rang with the news that the beautiful Miss Merton, the doctor's sister, was going out as a governess.

"I am glad, for I was afraid at one time that you were going to propose to her, Samuel," said his eldest sister.

But little pork is now used, except in connection with the popular dish of baked beans. Immense quantities of corned beef and also of western dressed fresh beef, are now consumed in this industry.—*Arostook (Me), Pioneer.*

Chicago's Pure Land.

Employe at Lard Refinery—Mr. All fat, here is a note from a customer up town who wants twenty-five pounds of leaf lard in its natural state.

Proprietor (highly indignant)—Tell the blamed fool he'll have to send to the Southern mills. We don't keep raw cottonseed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Extends west and southwest from N
N. Caldwell, and all
Wichita, Caldwell, and all
interior Kansas and beyond.
of the celebrated Pullman
lanked track of heavy steel
All safety appliances and modern in
stations. Celerity, certainty, comfort

THE FAMOUS AL

In the favorite between Chicago, Rock
neapolis and St. Paul. The tourist rou
Watertown Branch traverses the most
daily of the Chicago, Rock and South
The short line, via Seneca and Kan
facilities to travel between Cincinnati
yette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
worth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and
For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any o
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E. ST. JOHN,
General Manager.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

WHAT A spectacle we have at the national capital—the majority party in Congress filibustering against the consideration of a bill! That is something new in the history of legislation, which has remained to be discovered by the statesmen of the democratic party. The minority party sometimes feel justified in filibustering to prevent the consideration of a bill which they deem iniquitous, when they would be unable by their votes to prevent its passage; but for the party having a large majority in Congress to adopt such a course proclaims their incapacity and their hopeless demoralization.

THE wise men who are correcting the mistakes of Nature by sawing off the horns of cattle, are beginning to find that they, with all their wisdom, can commit mistakes almost as great as Nature makes. In England and Ireland, where the practice has long been followed, the cattle so treated for a few generations have degenerated; and now a dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., reports large herds suffering from decay of the parts, and lapsing into a very pitiable condition. The craze has had a great growth in that state, and we have recently been pained to notice that some valued friends have fallen victims to a delusion which first appeared there as the ravings of a troublesome crank.

RHODE ISLAND has had a change in her governmental affairs the past year, and is satisfied. The late election shows that her fortunes are, in the future, to be cast in with the republicans. It is generally a good thing, when a boy becomes dissatisfied with home, to let him try his fortunes away from the paternal roof; and the same applies to the people at large. Not satisfied with republican rule, Rhode Island was led to try democracy, but a year was sufficient to convince her of the desirability of a speedy return to former ways of life, and she, no doubt, comes back much wiser and perfectly happy to the old camp. Does any one mistrust that this foreshadows a return of greater moment in the autumn?

THIS age is noted for its contempt of what was in other ages regarded as insurmountable obstacles. If a thing needs to be done, no matter what it is, or how difficult, a way is found to do it. The latest instance of great engineering skill is the removal of Brighton Beach Hotel, an immense structure, weighing 5,000 tons and covering nearly two acres of ground. It seems this hotel was built so near the water line that the inroads made by the waves were liable to tumble it into the sea; so it was decided to move it inland. It was, therefore, the other day mounted on 120 flat cars on 24 tracks, and the first day was drawn by heavy locomotives 120 feet. The immense building moved without a crack and will soon be placed where old Neptune can not get access to it.

COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, son-in-law of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and a well known philanthropist and Christian worker, has recently purchased "The Mail and Express," one of the brightest daily papers in New York City. The change of ownership makes a new departure in journalism as indicated by his placing in each issue some scripture text at the head of the column of editorial comments. Mr. Shepard assigns the following reason, given to a reporter for the Tribune: "I print the texts," he says, "because I think it desirable that men who are necessarily much absorbed in business should be reminded of the words of their Heavenly Father." A very good move, this, and a very good reason as well, and no place needs something of that sort more than New York city, and no place, we fear, will appreciate less.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

The address of Rev. Mr. Mead, referred to elsewhere in this issue, contained much that we can approve. His words touching the evils of the drink habit were eloquent and true. They ought to ring in the ears of this community, till these nurseries of crime, the saloons, are driven from our midst. Such words cannot be repeated too often, nor dwelt upon too earnestly. It seems strange, however, that men who have so clear a perception of the real needs of our social life, can be so short sighted in their conception of the methods by which those needs are to be met. They are accurate in diagnosing the disease, but fail disastrously when they attempt to prescribe a remedy. There must be a lurking consciousness in the minds of these men that their position is untenable, for on no other grounds can we explain their unfair and untrue statements relative to the attitude of the republican party on the question of temperance. While it is not claimed that that party is as pronounced as it might be, nevertheless these gentlemen know that the party does pronounce emphatically against the saloon, and is willing to go in the direction of its extermination as far as there is a promise of any practical results. To go farther than this is folly and not wisdom. Republicans do not propose to surrender the enormous influence of a great organization, and take to guerilla warfare which can result only in inflicting injury upon friend and foe alike, or upon friend more than upon the common enemy. The temperance men of the party propose to fight the evil through the organization and not expend their energy in destroying the organization. To antagonize the best element in this great moral conflict, it is to entrench more firmly the evil which it is sought to crush; and this is little less than madness.

Rev. Mr. Mead may satisfy his conscience, in attempting to show that the republican party maintains an equivocal position on this question, but he knows, or ought to know, that his attempts betray his want of candor and sense of justice. He knows or ought to know that the great bulk of the republican party are as earnest and as untiring in their efforts to devise means to accomplish the overthrow of the

rum power, as the little faction he represents, and are vastly more practical and direct in their efforts. They are moving on the chord of the arc direct to the goal, while he and his company are moving on the arc. No great wisdom is required to predict who will reach the goal first.

It is exceedingly amusing to those who know our history, to witness the attempt of these gentlemen to trace a parallel between the conflict with slavery and with rum. One might suppose they would finally come to see that the logic of the case removes the ground from under their feet, and leaves them nowhere. If their efforts were confined to the work of rousing the people to a just sense of existing evils, and of educating the public conscience, they could use the illustration of slavery; but when they attempt to draw inspiration for separate political action from this source, they make themselves little less than ridiculous. The only political result which the abolition party ever accomplished, was to defeat Mr. Clay and elect Mr. Polk; and every tyrant in history knows that the election of Mr. Polk was the annexation of Texas and the triumph of slavery. By his election the institution was extended and the slave power increased in the country, by just so much influence as that vast state brought to its aid, in the councils of the nation. This was just the opposite of what the abolitionists were working for, and it is strange that the prohibitionists cannot see themselves in this mirror. Over and over again, their separate action at the polls has given whisky, and the whisky power a new lease of life. There is scarcely a municipality in this state which does not furnish proof of this fact, and yet they persist in their irrational course. They strike ten blows for rum where they strike one against it. The abolition party, as a moral force, did good work; but when, in opposition to the advice of their wisest leader, Garrison, it entered into partisan politics, it died amid the shouts of the triumphant slave oligarchy over the acquisition of Texas and an increase of political power. The great battle of slavery was fought by stalwart abolitionists within a political organization whose fundamental tenet on the slavery question was, "We can do indirectly what cannot be done directly." It was a party pledged to the principle of restraint, not abolition. Its members proposed to restrict where they could not abolish, and they saw and realized the immense advantage which a great organization would give them. Sumner and Seward and Hale, and others, had the courage and wisdom to stay in that organization though it fell far short of what they desired. Gerrit Smith and other extremists were too good for such fellowship, and, like guerillas among the mountains, they concocted the John Brown raid, and were shorn of all influence for good ever after.

The republican party moved forward slowly, conservatively, but to a final result, in which the abolitionists might rejoice but could claim no political influence in bringing to pass. The Rev. Mr. Mead, we are told, is a Methodist and, therefore, he and the writer have a common interest. We honor and love that great organization which early threw over us its benign and Christian influence; but is there nothing in that organization he would have differed? For years it held in its fellowship the slave and the slaveholder alike. The crime of slavery was condoned by that church, and many were led to separate from her communion on that account. The Wesleyan church was started because of the great moral wrong within the mother church. These Wesleyans had better reasons for leaving the church than prohibitionists can assign for their own action, for the former were crushed by the official power of the church; their mouths were closed; and, strong and eloquent men as many of them were, they were nevertheless posted into obscure hamlets and put to diverse discomforts because they were abolitionists; but can prohibitionists charge such sins to the organization which they have left? There were other men, however, of more courage and greater patience and wisdom, who did not leave that church. They fought the evil within its own communion and suffered, for the time, what the dominant sentiment chose to inflict. There was too much of good in the organization to surrender it to the slave power, and so they stayed and struck stalwart blows where they would correct the evil but not destroy the good. Would Mr. Mead, had he lived in those times, have had the courage to stay and wage the battle of right within the church, or would he have withdrawn and turned his batteries and his hate on that great monument of Wesley's designing? Who did the most to purify the church in general, and exalt her in the minds of men? Was it the little faction which withdrew, or the stalwart heroes like Wm. H. Hosmer, who endured the bukes of the church and the disgrace which it attempted to heap upon him? He and men like him could not be driven out of the organization, but they stayed and trained their guns upon the abettors of slavery right within their own councils. They are the men who saved the church, purified it, and gave it a place and a mighty work in all the future. The Wesleyan church is an insignificant factor to-day, when compared with the great organization which reaches its strong arms to the ends of the earth, while the Isles of the Sea are glad of her.

In the same line should the factionists of to-day proceed if they have at heart the cause they profess. Within the republican party, you, Mr. Mead, can do the most efficient work. The trend of its movement is right. Its organization brings to the contest the grandest possibilities; and as you to-day rejoice that the factionists did not destroy the church of your choice and of your love, in the evil days of the past, so, in this day of conflict, it is the part of wisdom to use your heaven-born gifts to insure what is best in the political field and use it to promote the ends for which you labor and for which you hope.

A glutton is one who digs his grave with his teeth.

PROGRESS OF THE CRUSADE.

There is scarcely need to call attention to our local option map in this paper. It calls attention to itself, and graphically illustrates the progress of the temperance crusade among the people of Michigan. Whether the law shall prove less effective than was anticipated, or not, the map shows what the people are disposed to do on the subject of restricting the evil; and what they are disposed to do they will find means to do if the present means shall prove abortive.

Progress in other states is not less marked. In Missouri, as late dispatches told us, 33 counties and many towns have adopted prohibition in the last eight months, under a law that combines what was advocated in this paper over a year ago, and to which we were unable to attract the notice of the Detroit Tribune—county, town, and municipal option. The Missouri law went into effect last June. In addition to a state license ranging from \$25 to \$300 semi-annually, the county imposes a license of \$250 to \$400 for six months, where prohibition does not prevail. The Secretary of State writes us in reply to inquiries that the law is well observed and the business greatly restricted.

We do not hear much about Arkansas, but that state has made great progress. There is local option by counties, towns, cities, wards, and within a three-mile limit of any church or school of any grade, and the County Judge may in his discretion refuse all license in his county without a popular vote, under a law that has been sustained by the Supreme Court. A year ago, prohibition was in actual force under these laws in 48 entire counties out of 75, and in three fourths of the area of the state; and where license prevails the state and county tax is \$600, and the municipal tax \$300 to \$1500. The option in counties is submitted to vote; but in towns, cities and three-mile districts it is determined by majority petition of adult citizens including women.

In Georgia, prohibition under county option prevails over more than three fourths of the state; and, to a considerable extent, in Alabama and Mississippi.

In Florida, 300 voters must approve an application for license by their signatures, and the saloon must pay \$150 tax each to the state, the county, and the town.

In South Carolina, liquor can only be sold by consent of municipal authorities, who assess license in their discretion, ranging from \$200 to \$1000.

North Carolina and Virginia have town option, not very effective. Tennessee and Texas voted last year upon constitutional prohibition, and lost it by narrow majorities in both states. So did Oregon and Michigan. Tennessee has a four-mile limit law.

Nevada passed an anti-treating law in 1885, which proved a dead letter and was repealed last year. The Secretary of State writes that it seems to be the general opinion that "every one must be the judge of what is best for himself."

Wyoming, where women vote and hold office, licenses saloons at \$100 to \$300, and reports comparatively little drinking. The Cherokee Nation has had statutory prohibition since 1840, and Mr. Boudinot writes, "The material, social and moral condition of the people is much improved in proportion as the prohibition law is executed faithfully."

Nebraska and Illinois have high license laws, with minimum of \$500 and no maximum limit; and in the latter state municipal and county prohibition are in force in many places through the discretionary power of local authorities in the issue of license, practical local option being secured in the election of license and anti-license boards.

Indiana assesses a state license of \$100, and a local license not over \$100. The Secretary of State says the degree of observance of existing law is "poor."

Ohio has municipal option and state tax of \$100 to \$300, and four years ago cast over 300,000 votes for a prohibition amendment.

Minnesota has prohibition in a large proportion of the rural towns under town option, and a minimum license of \$1000 in cities of 10,000, and \$500 elsewhere. The "Dead Line Law" excludes saloons from the residence portion of Minneapolis and confines them to the business streets.

Pennsylvania has a \$500 license, and votes upon a prohibition amendment next year.

New Jersey relegates the whole subject to the local authorities. California does the same.

Connecticut and Massachusetts have town option and graded license. Vermont and New Hampshire have statutory prohibition indifferently enforced.

Rhode Island adopted constitutional prohibition last year.

Maine and Kansas have constitutional prohibition effectively enforced.

Iowa has statutory prohibition growing yearly in the effectiveness of its enforcement. The Secretary of State, replying to the inquiry if the existing policy had lessened the number of sellers, says, "Yes indeed!"

There is scarcely a state where the subject does not occupy a prominent place in the popular mind, and the growth of sentiment is everywhere in one direction. He is blind who cannot see its tendency and anticipate its result.

Ypsilanti Savings Bank

Organized under the general banking laws of Michigan, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF \$50,000

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on all savings deposits of \$1 and upwards, compounded every six months. Savings Department open every Saturday evening from 7 to 8 to receive deposits.

D. C. BATCHELDER, President. R. W. HEMPHILL, Cashier.

LITTLE RHOdy.
Little Rhody took to flirting
As maidens sometimes do;
Set aside her old-time sweetheart
Loyal, tried, and true.

Little Rhody learned a lesson
As maidens sometimes do;
Just a single year sufficed her
Of her sweetheart new.

Little Rhody owned her folly
As maidens sometimes do;
Back she came with vote emphatic:
"Count me, henceforth, true!"

First National Bank,

Established 1863.

Capital & Surplus, \$100,000

Individual Liability of Stockholders, \$150,000

D. L. QUIRK, President. CHAS. KING, Vice-Pres.

W. L. PACK, Cashier.

T. S. ANDERSON, Pres. H. C. PARKER, V. P.

R. S. MASON, Cashier.

State Savings Bank,

91 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$200,000.

Four per cent. interest paid on Savings deposits. Directors—R. A. Alger, T. S. Anderson, M. S. Smith, Hugh McMillan, F. J. Becker, W. K. Anderson, R. S. Mason, C. L. Freer, G. H. Russell, W. C. McMillan, J. K. Burnham, H. C. Parke. Attorneys—Walker & Walker.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Strawberries,
Raspberries,
Blackberries

Of the choicest varieties, and a general line of Nursery Stock can be procured of

WM. W. PHILLIPS,

Prospect St. South, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty!

DR. A. B. SPINNEY,

Counseling Physician at the FOREST AVENUE Sanitarium, where he is prepared to examine and treat all forms of Chronic Diseases. Special attention will be given to the treatment of

CATARH, THROAT, LUNG,

—AND—

EYE AND EAR DISEASES!

Persons suffering from diseased vision and unable to find glasses, can have their eyes examined and glasses made to order.

Dr. Spinney has been 15 years in active general practice, also 12 years in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Will be at the Sanitarium every Sunday. Residence corner Adams and Michigan Streets.

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FASHIONABLE

DRESSMAKER!

Rooms over Harris Bros' Grocery.

Perfect Fitting by the use of the Tailor System. Patterns cut.

Work for Students a Specialty at reduced rates. Respectfully,

FLORA CATTERMOLLE.

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—FOR—

Candies, Fruits, Nuts

Etc., Etc.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Complete Stock Candies in the City.

F. A. OBERST,

Follet House Block, Cross St.

1888 IS HERE

—AND—

D. B. GREENE

Is at home every day for office work. Come and get your Life and Property Insured or get a Pension. He will write you a Will, deed, Mortgage, Contract, or anything else, very cheap, and warrant all correct or no pay.

OFFICE OVER WELLS & FISK'S.

GRAND DISPLAY

—AT THE—

CITY MEAT MARKET

HURON ST.

We have the largest and best stock of Fresh and Salt Meats, etc., in the city. Call and see.

Smoked Hams, - - - 12 Cents
Smoked Bacon, - - - 12 Cents
Smoked Shoulders, - - - 8 Cents

H. FAIRCHILD & CO.

FOR SALE.

Eight acres of Fine Garden Land with good buildings, one mile northwest from the Depot, Ypsilanti.

Berries and other fruits in abundance. Will exchange for house in the city. For particulars consult

Mrs. R. Teeple,

2836

ON THE PREMISES.

COMPOUND WHITE POND LILY—A new discovery, one on which ladies can depend in the "hour and time of need." Sealed particulars in plain envelope, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 5 Fisher Block, 121 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR

NEW SPRING GOODS

All the Latest Styles and Novelties. Everything desirable in the way of WEARING APPAREL for MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN. In

MEN'S CLOTHING

We have a large stock of SPRING OVERCOATS, and in SUITS, the Greatest Variety of Styles and Patterns we have ever shown in one Season. In

BOYS' CLOTHING

We have a Magnificent Line, and in CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS AND SHIRT WAISTS we have many New Styles and Patterns, and to the parent looking for the Best and Most Fashionable Garments for the Least Money we can offer Special Inducements.

All THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS & CAPS

As well as all the Latest Novelties in Gents' NECKWEAR and Furnishings. Our

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Contains a Larger Assortment of the BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS than any previous season, and our Prices are Lower than ever before.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

CONGRESS STREET.

CARPETS.

We have just received the Largest Stock of CARPETS ever shown in Ypsilanti or vicinity.

INGRAIN CARPETS in all the intermediate grades, and the BEST makes of INGRAIN CARPETS.

A Full Line of STAIR CARPETS.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS in several grades and makes.

Best Five-Frame BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET and WILTON CARPETS.

OUR PRICES on these goods defy competition. Our stock of CARPETS contains the CHOICEST PATTERNS from the best manufacturers, and are all new selections made this Spring.

We would urge all wanting anything in the way of CARPETS to arrange to make us a visit, as we can surely entertain them for some time in this department. Our GOODS and the selection of Patterns will speak louder than words.

CARPETS will be made according to order at LOWEST RATES.

LACE CURTAINS.

In an endless variety. Also TURCOMAN and CHENILLE CURTAINS.

WINDOW SHADES.

A Large Assortment of Window Shades mounted on SPRING FIXTURES at Very Low Prices.

CURTAIN POLES with many different kinds of Ends.

F. K. REXFORD & SONS,

CONGRESS STREET, YPSILANTI.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

Or do you think of using

Lumber or Paint

In large or small quantities?

If you are, you should at once call on

S. W. Parsons & Co.

DEALERS IN

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

Carpenter's Supplies of All Kinds!

Detroit Restaurant!

Lumber Yard and Factory branch of Public Square, east side; North Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron Street.

NEW FIRM!!

Having recently purchased the Photograph Business of Mr. A. J. Clark, we wish to call the attention of the people of Ypsilanti to the fact that we are prepared to do the best of

Photograph Work

at the low price for Cabinets of \$2.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction and the finest work. Call at our studio and see samples. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are, yours truly,

NICHOLSON & ANDERSON.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S. L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.

WATLING & JAMES,

DENTISTS, HURON ST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

WALLACE & CLARKE

Are now prepared to show the largest assortment of

FURNITURE

IN WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Turcoman Draperies, Lace and Opaque Curtains, Curtain Poles and Fixtures.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Bedroom Sets & Parlor Suits

Is very complete. BABY CABS at all prices, from \$2.00 to \$25.00. Re-upholstering Lounges, Sofas, Parlor Suits, Mattresses, etc., a Specialty.

No. 5 UNION BLOCK.

Detroit Restaurant!

Lumber Yard and Factory branch of Public Square, east side; North Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron Street.

GEO. H. GRAVES

of Detroit has opened a first-class

Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor

OPPOSITE UNION BLOCK,

Congress St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Where he will furnish Lunches and First-Class Meals at all hours, and

Table Board by Day or Week

Home-made Bread, Cakes and Pies for sale, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. 315

DON'T BUY

—YOUR—

BOOTS OR SHOES

TILL YOU VISIT

L. M. DUGGAN'S

—THE—

Cheapest Place in Ypsilanti!

Woman's Kid Vamp, Glove Top, Button, - \$1.50

Woman's Kid, Button over Vamp, - 1.75

Men's Congress or Bals, whole vamp, - 2.00

Men's Congress or Bals, whole vamp, - 2.00

Only One Price. Strictly Cash.

Cross St., Gilbert Block, Depot.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

GEN. ALFRED E. TERRY has just paid \$50,000 for a residence at New Haven, Conn.

An Ohio orchardist claims that apples at \$1.50 a barrel are more profitable than wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel.

MR. LABOUCHERE says that Abbotford, the beautiful home of Sir Walter Scott, is in the market, to be let for a term of years. The place now belongs to Sir Walter's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, and brings in a fine income from tourists who visit the home of Scott every summer.

FRANK STOCKTON is not satisfied with the ordinary fame of a clever story-teller. He wants to become a benefactor and philanthropist and has invented an illuminated key-hole that will enable men to go home at any hour of the night and be able to get in without rousing the neighborhood.

It is said that dry-rot, the enemy of builders, is a sort of contagious disease. Good authorities state that it can be carried by saws and other tools which have been in contact with affected wood, and that such contact and impregnation is often the cause of the mysteriously rapid decay of originally sound timbers.

The following is recommended as an efficient means of removing particles from the eye: Make a loop by doubling a horse-hair. Raise the lid of the eye in which is the foreign particle, slip the loop over it, and, placing the lid in contact with the eyeball with draw the loop, and the particle will be drawn out with it.

The Ceylon tea industry has already assumed large proportions. There are probably now 200,000 acres of tea planted in Ceylon, giving employment to 1,200 British managers and superintendents and 300,000 British subjects from India and Ceylon. The probable export of tea from Ceylon in 1890 will, it is said, be 40,000,000 pounds, and by the end of the century 100,000,000 pounds.

Any community of farmers can by co-operation in the purchase of thoroughbred male greatly improve their stock in a single season, and at but a small expense to each, while the enhanced value of the stock would more than compensate for the effort. It really costs nothing to improve, as improvement is simply adding additional value to the stock.

It may prove to be a false step, but Clara Foltz, the woman lawyer, political orator and ex-editor, of San Diego, Cal., declares her intention of offering her vote at the fall election and carrying her case to the highest court if her ballot be refused. The friends of Mrs. Foltz are cheering her on with a hope that she may legally demonstrate the falsity of the construction of the Constitution, which allows an Indian or a negro to vote and leaves women out.

A COMPOSITION has been produced which may prove valuable to bookbinders, having for its purpose the rendering waterproof of leather, cloth, paper, etc. It is a mixture of water, silicate of soda, resin, alum, potash, fish glue, sulphate of zinc, and sulphate of copper in various proportions. The application is said to render the material impervious to the influence of oil or water, and if a variety of ingredients increase, practical utility, should be very valuable.

To draw or write on glass *The Scientific American* advises the use of a varnish of sugar. This is made as follows: Dissolve equal parts of white and brown sugar in water to a thin syrup, add alcohol, and apply to hot glass plates. The film dries very readily, and furnishes a surface on which it is perfectly easy to write with pen or pencil. The best ink to use is India ink, with sugar added. The varnish can be made permanent by varnishing with a lac or mastic varnish.

Neither in China nor Japan need you look for beauty of architecture in the sense generally implied by that term. Their temples are, one and all, of the same type, which is simply that of one-storied Indian bungalow, with its veranda and heavy roof; nevertheless, some of the larger temples have a certain solemnity and a wealth of rich color. In the Honan Temple the interior centers in three colossal gilt figures which represent the three Buddhas, on either side of whom are ranged a number of statues. All the minor adjuncts of lanterns, draperies and temple furnishings are handsome and harmonious.

No surprising discoveries were made in the field of electricity during 1887, but there was a remarkable development of its practical application. One of the most important discoveries was that sparks in tubes dissociate iodine, bromine, and chlorine. Immense improvements have been made in the construction of dynamos, motors, accumulators, and secondary generators, and in consequence the electric lighting of railroads and street-cars has entered upon a commercial and successful stage. The application of powerful electric currents to smelting, as in the Cowles process for producing aluminum, and to welding as proposed by Elisha Johnson, is gaining rapid progress, while the use of enormous dynamos for the deposition of pure copper from impure ores is gaining ground with gigantic strides.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From all Parts of the World.

EAST.

Josephus Sooy, ex-State Treasurer of New Jersey, who defaulted in 1880, and was impeached, removed, and later sentenced to a term of imprisonment, dropped dead Monday in Camden. He was about 70 years of age.

John L. Sullivan, through his manager, Harry Phillips, at Boston Monday challenged any man in the world, Kilrain preferred, to a fight Marquis of Queensberry rules, for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Fire Engineers, Chief Swenick, of Chicago, among them, held a meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday to arrange the programme and fix the date for the next annual convention at Minneapolis.

The woman's suffrage bill was killed in the House of the New York General Assembly, at Albany, Monday, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, president of the State Woman's Suffrage Association, has ordered an indignation meeting.

At New York Sunday Mrs. Catherine O'Shaughnessy took a dose of cantharides, simply to note its effects, and died Monday morning. Her husband also took some of the stuff and was arrested in court on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, but was acquitted. He said he took the poison "just for fun."

The Ohio society of New York, gave a banquet at Delmonico's Saturday night in honor of the Marietta, O., celebration.

Owing to a falling off in business caused by the strikes, 500 freight employees on the Western division of the New York Central have been suspended.

At the celebration at Marietta, O., Saturday, Gov. Foraker, Senator Hoar, ex-President Hayes, and others delivered speeches. Fred B. Dille, editor of the *Wilmington Valley Times*, of Kingston, Pa., went to New York City Monday with \$1,000 to buy a Butter Dille, who went on Wednesday to look for his son, is now missing also. There is nothing to account for the disappearance of the younger Dille, and it is feared he fell a victim to bunco men.

Ambrose White, recently Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, was indicted Friday for embezzlement and for receiving goods under false pretenses.

William Smith, of Waukegan, Pa., was making whiskey Friday, the pot containing it went into the fire, the whiskey blazed up, setting fire to her clothing and burning her to death. Her three children, who tried to save her, were fatally burned, and her husband is said to have become insane when he heard of the accident.

Customs inspectors at New York Friday searched Mrs. Frank De Goes, a Chicago boarding-house keeper, just arrived from Antwerp on the steamer *Belgian*, and found a pair of gold earrings in her hat and three watches, several rings and other jewelry in her pockets. The jewelry was sent to the seizure room.

The executive board of the Knights of Labor has advised the employees of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works to return to work on the terms proposed by Mr. Carnegie, and it is believed that the trouble will soon be settled.

In a hotel at New York Friday night the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, an evangelist (better known as "Senator" Bob Hart, of the variety stage), was found dead in bed. He had been drinking heavily with old friends during the afternoon.

Another conference of flint-glass manufacturers and workmen has been called for early next week, when another attempt will be made to settle the strike. The conference was called by the manufacturers.

In a clay pigeon match at Dayton, O., Thursday, Rolla Hanes broke 117 blue and eighteen yards rise, out of a possible 120, in the face of a high wind.

Near Lima, O., Wednesday night, a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago passenger train was stoned and fired at by a mob of unknown men. There were a number of Reading men on the train and it is supposed that they were the objects of the attack. Several were injured, but none seriously.

Jacob Sharp, notorious for his connection with New York street railway schemes, who was convicted of bribing aldermen, died Thursday night.

The governing board of Harvard has refused to permit the university news to play practice games with professional base ball clubs.

Melbourne McDowell, Fanny Davenport's leading man, has sued his wife for absolute divorce.

Miss Frances Fegler, daughter of Admiral Fegler, United States Navy, took the white veil Tuesday in Mount De Sales Nursery, near Baltimore.

To draw or write on glass *The Scientific American* advises the use of a varnish of sugar. This is made as follows: Dissolve equal parts of white and brown sugar in water to a thin syrup, add alcohol, and apply to hot glass plates. The film dries very readily, and furnishes a surface on which it is perfectly easy to write with pen or pencil. The best ink to use is India ink, with sugar added. The varnish can be made permanent by varnishing with a lac or mastic varnish.

The pastor of a Methodist Church, at Norwich, Conn., the Rev. Arthur Simms, has announced that he will renounce Methodism, owing to its rules for assignment of pastors to churches, regardless of the wishes of either.

John A. Logan, son of the late General Logan, aided by six officers, dispersed riotous strikers from Mr. Logan's stone quarry at Carbon, Pa., Monday. A dozen stones were exchanged, an Italian receiving a bullet in the knee. A number of the disturbers were imprisoned.

Benjamin Harrison Brewster, ex-Attorney General of the United States, died Wednesday morning in his home at Philadelphia, aged 69.

Luther Shaffer, aged 22, was hanged Wednesday at Lock Haven, Pa., for the murder of Isaiah Colby and his wife last August.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Recently a party of farmers from Kansas and Indian Territory towns invaded No Man's Land, and captured and hanged from horse-trees, several men, and killed nine others, and intend to lynch them at the first opportunity.

The Ministerial Association of the Christian Church for Central Illinois met in annual session at Normal Tuesday.

Constables Waller and Binegar, of Marion, Ind., were arrested Monday on a grand jury indictment charging them with bribing a jury in the interests of a saloonist, Jasper N. Watson, who was tried recently.

Report comes from Louisville that United States Judge Howell E. Jackson is prominently mentioned for the Chief Justiceship, and that Senators Sherman and Allison have indicated that if appointed they would vote for his confirmation.

The Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute was burned Monday morning. The 800 pupils escaped, but lost portions of their books and wraps. The structure, which cost \$180,000, was not insured.

Hanlon reached Detroit Monday and signed a contract to play ball this season for \$2,800—an increase of \$700.

Mrs. Ferd Strauss, of Ilion, N. Y., has caused the arrest of her husband at Darlington, Wis. Strauss eloped in 1875, taking \$6,000 of his wife's money. The latter spent \$3,000 in searching for the runaway.

The entire Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railway line was opened for business Monday, and the first through passenger train left Denver for New Orleans that morning.

Captain Francis McConner, who was the oldest lake captain living, died at his home in Burlington, Wis., Sunday, aged 82.

At Galesburg, Ill., Monday, the Knox County Republican Convention nominated delegates to the various conventions, and instructed for Colonel Clark E. Carr for Governor.

Mr. Mackey, American Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, had a dispute Sunday with a drunken native and fired two shots at him without effect.

Myron T. Bailey, a prominent lawyer of Madison, Wis., ex-Circuit Clerk and ex-Assistant State Treasury Agent, died Monday evening, aged 57.

Cross and Waite, the wreckers of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., arrived there Monday from Canada and were held in \$15,000 bail each.

Samuel W. Brooks, father of Hugh M. Brooks, the murderer of Arthur Preller, has written an appeal to the American people asking that his son be saved from the gallows.

Arguments in the ecclesiastical case of the government against the Mormon Church were heard in the territorial Supreme court at Salt Lake, Utah.

Owing to the pressure of his parishioners Father Andrus has been compelled to expel a colored girl, Julia Scott, from the St. Aloysius Catholic school at Jeffersonville, Ind.

United States Judge Jackson decided Friday at Louisville that Kentucky can keep and send the prisoners from West Virginia involved in the Hatfield-McCoy murders.

At New Harmony, Ind., Friday, while John W. Miller, a prominent merchant, was cleaning out a breach-loading gun, a cartridge in it suddenly exploded, killing him instantly.

Two tramps were arrested Friday morning at Fairmount, Ill., on suspicion of having murdered Kreigh and Brazel in Chicago.

Kansas City has paid \$2,000 for Barkley, the second baseman, and given him a salary of \$2,800.

The Mexican authorities are erecting dams on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, Tex., the effect of which will be to deflect the current of the river and wash away a portion of El Paso. The citizens of the latter place will enter a formal protest.

The founding of the Grand Army of the Republic on April 6, 1866, was celebrated on Friday evening at Decatur, Ill., by a reunion of Decatur Post, No. 1, the first post instituted.

The final certificate of organization of the Chicago Globe Company was filed Friday at Springfield. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Late Wednesday afternoon a wind and hailstorm raged at Fairbault, Minn., for fifteen minutes, during which time the roofs of several store buildings were torn off, telegraph and telephone poles blown down, and a total loss of about \$100,000 caused.

At New Hampton, Ind., Thursday morning, the engine, tender, and three coaches of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train plunged into the Wapsie River, the bridge spanning which stream had been carried away by floods.

For the third time this season the St. Louis Browns defeated the Detroit at Memphis Thursday, 9 to 3.

A jury was secured Thursday morning in the trial of M. E. Billings, at Waverly, Ia., for the murder of County Attorney Kingsley, and two witnesses were examined.

The platform of the Prohibitionists of California, adopted Thursday at San Francisco, "denounces the prostitution of the industry to the manufacture of wine, brandy, and other intoxicating liquors." It favors women suffrage, and demands government control of railroads and telegraphs.

April 20 will be Arbor Day in Michigan.

The anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated Friday at Decatur, Ill., where the first post was organized.

An Omaha freight train ran into the rear end of a stalled passenger train, near Boardman, Wis., Thursday morning, and a Norwegian had an arm torn from his body. There were no other casualties.

At Decatur, Ill., Thursday evening, while Will Chenoweth was shooting a target gun, a bullet deflected by a gate hinge struck and killed a two-year old child, George Weaver.

The business portion of Vassar, Michigan, was almost destroyed by fire early Thursday morning, creating a loss of about \$20,000. The insurance is \$12,000.

The widow of M. Zimmerman, a millionaire, was married at Wichita, Kan., Wednesday to Lee Jerome, a restaurant waiter. The bride had been a widow but a few months.

Early Thursday morning at Bedford, Ind., Newton Gainey, a young merchant, arose from bed, went to a stable and shot himself with a target gun, the bullet tearing away portions of his hip and nose. Gainey returned to the house, secured another cartridge, went to the woodshed, and placing the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth, shot himself dead.

A tornado demolished several buildings in Sioux City, Ia., Thursday, and another cloud an hour later tore up the Illinois Central track at Marcus, fifty miles distant.

Numerous important changes in the working force of the Chicago postoffice are announced. C. S. Squires, assistant postmaster, has resigned, and his place is to be filled by Colonel John H. Rea, heretofore serving as auditor. Mr. Squires becomes superintendent of the registry division, Mr. Henry F. Donovan, superintendent of the carriers' department, resigns and leaves the service. On Monday a bill for the reorganization of the circuit and district courts of the United States at Martinsburg, W. Va., was passed. On motion of Mr. Berry the House adjourned Tuesday, April 11.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, then addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's decision to appoint a small party of men to the Board Purchase bill. Mr. McPherson withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and then, without a word of discussion, and without objection, the substitute, with the Beck amendment, was passed and a committee of conference ordered.

HOUSE.—The fight over the Direct-Tax bill was resumed April 5th when, at 11:45, the House met in continuation of the legislative day of Wednesday. Mr. Reed of Maine immediately demanded the regular order, which the Speaker announced to be the vote on the motion that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet Saturday next. This motion having been defeated Mr. Lauman of Texas, at 12:20, raised the point of order. The Speaker claimed any power to adjourn the House and held it as long as the House refused to adjourn. The legislative day of Wednesday would continue, and he read many precedents for the decision, and especially the precedent presented in the case of the Electoral Commission bill, when the legislative day extended over three calendar days. He overruled the point of order.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the United States Supreme Court, Monday, Attorney General Garland presented the resolutions adopted by the bar and officers of the court on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice Waite, and extolled in eloquent language the services of the deceased jurist. Justice Miller replied for the court, also paying tribute to the learning, research, energy, and patience of the Chief Justice. The resolutions were ordered spread upon the records, and announcement was made that arguments would cease on the 4th of May, and that the court would adjourn for the term on the 14th of May.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision Monday in the case of William L. Powell, plaintiff in error, vs. the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, affirming the constitutionality of the statute of that State making it unlawful to manufacture butter or cheese, or any article designed to imitate the quality of the article of the one, compound thereof with unadulterated milk or cream. Justices Field and Harlan dissented.

President Cleveland on Friday nominated Brigadier General George Crook, to be Major General, and Colonel John R. Brooks, of the Third Infantry, to be Brigadier General.

The Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, in session at Washington Thursday, selected Chicago as the place for the first convention.

For a second time the United States Supreme Court has denied the application for rehearing in the "drive-well" cases.

The International Convention of Woman Suffragists began its sessions Monday at Albaugh's Opera House in Washington. The attendance was large, delegates being present from associations in France, England, Ireland, Finland, Norway, India, and Canada. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered the address of welcome, and during the day and evening papers of much interest were read.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Democratic State Central Committee of New York, at New York City, Thursday, decided to hold the State Convention at that city, May 15th, to select delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

The Rhode Island election Wednesday resulted in a victory for the Republicans, who elected their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. Last year the Democrats carried the day.

The Republicans of McLean County, Ill., in convention Wednesday at Bloomington instructed the delegates to the State, Congressional, and judicial district conventions to work for Fifer for Governor, Rowell for Congress, and Reeves for the Supreme bench.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon, at Portland Wednesday, adopted a platform endorsing President Cleveland, advocating tariff for revenue only, and the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

The Michigan Republican Convention to select delegates to the National gathering, will be held at Grand Rapids May 8.

Lth CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The House having sent over an original bill, the Senate passed the bill, \$2,000 to the widow of General John A. Logan (instead of passing the Senate bill in precisely the same terms), the House bill, which was introduced by Mr. Berry, saying that he would not call for a vote by yeas and nays, but wished it to go on the record that he was opposed to it. The bill authorized the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn., was on motion of Mr. Harris, taken up and considered. The Public Land Commission had decided to report bills for the sale of 40,000,000 acres of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railway land grants and the Outeniqua grant. The Senate and House have decided to report bills providing for foot and wagon ways, has been passed.

HOUSE.—In the House, April 2nd, Mr. Mills of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means reported the Mills Tariff bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, submitted the minority report, which was read and the committee announced that the bill by the addition of provisions, slightly increasing the sugar duties, so as to equal a net reduction of 20 per cent. in the existing duty, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to classify as woollens worsted cloths, and guarding against interference with the wool trade, the committee's minority report was presented and leave given to file. Mr. Crain, of Texas, moved to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the time of the meeting. The resolution was defeated—yeas, 80; nays, 154.

SENATE.—A bill for the withdrawal of public lands in Mississippi from sale to ordinary private entry and to restrict them for homestead settlers was reported from committee on railways and telegraphs, and placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the bill granting the right through the Indian reservation, was taken up, and a provision inserted that no part of the route should touch the Yellowstone Park. The bill was then passed. The bill for the withdrawal of the land from the public domain, and the bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of the company, were also taken up. The bill for the loss of the Treasury to classify as woollens worsted cloths, and guarding against interference with the wool trade, the committee's minority report was presented and leave given to file. Mr. Crain, of Texas, moved to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the time of the meeting. The resolution was defeated—yeas, 80; nays, 154.

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STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

—George Seaton, a storekeeper at Englewood, hanged himself from a beam in the store against his will. She had him arrested and he was fined \$200.

—An epidemic of measles is raging at Homer. There have been over 200 well developed cases. They are mostly of a mild form and confined to children.

—Herbert Coester, a 14-year-old lad, while looking down an elevator shaft in the pottery works at Peoria, was struck by the descending elevator and fatally injured.

—Jens Hansen fell from the platform of the Streator accommodation on the Chicago & Alton, a few miles north of Dwight and received such injuries that he cannot live.

—Joseph Cloak, a resident of Quincy, committed suicide by taking morphine. He was one of the heirs to a large estate, and had been drinking heavily for the past few days.

—B. Brooks was arrested in Peoria trying to cash a bogus check for \$375. He is said to have served eight years for forgery in Memphis, Tenn., and to have traveled under several aliases.

—James Travis of North Alton, who has been bedridden for six years on account of wounds received in the war, has been awarded a pension, with arrears amounting to \$1,500.

—The body of Haden Wall, the young farmer drowned while trying to ford Bradshaw Creek while the stream was overflowed, has been recovered. Wall was drunk when the accident occurred.

—The five-year-old daughter of Dick Eh Fick, of Kankakee, fell into a well and died. Her body was completely submerged and the death was literally paralytic.

—A German laborer named Joe Findley mysteriously disappeared from Catlin and has not been heard from. He had considerable money with him. His wife is prostrated with grief and her life is despaired of.

—While in the act of boarding an early train at Vandalia, ex-Sheriff A. J. Taylor was knocked down and robbed of \$105. Three years ago Mr. Taylor met with a like misfortune, being at that time robbed \$800.

—It has been decided to plant trees in the State House grounds on Arbor Day to the memory of Lincoln, Grant, Logan, and Douglas, and the families of the distinguished gentlemen have been asked to each make a selection.

—While George Thompson, the nineteen-year-old son of J. G. Thompson, was duck shooting on the flats northwest of Hume, his gun was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in the young man's abdomen. The wound is fatal.

—Freepot, is excited over mysterious fires that have been breaking out spontaneously in the house of Louis Hildebrand, in the floors or walls, some times before the eyes of puzzled investigators, but no cause can be assigned.

—R. H. Anderson, a well-known citizen, was found dead in his room at Moline. He had been given to periodical sprees, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from excessive drink." He was 45 years of age and single.

—Henry Lane, a German farmer, living near Shawnee, fatally stabbed his wife while under the influence of liquor and then committed suicide by hanging. Lane was quite wealthy and belonged to one of the leading German families of this country.

—An important criminal prosecution has just been concluded in the Circuit Court at Champaign. Ona Andrews, a widow woman living near Lysedale, was found guilty of poisoning some cattle belonging to William Black, her neighbor, and was fined \$300 and costs.

—Sheriff Gundy arrested in Fountain county, Indiana, Charles Young, Jr., of Bismarck, for robbing his grandfather's safe of \$300 last winter. All but \$30 was recovered. The grand jury indicted the young man, although his grandfather did not want him prosecuted.

—The series of temperance lectures now being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Streator by Will J. McConnell are meeting with great success. The attendance has been very large, the church being crowded nightly. Over fifteen hundred persons have signed the pledge.

—Robert Hannon, a well-known young man of Elkhart, suicided by shooting himself. He had been paying attention to a young belle of the village. She accepted the escort of a rival to an entertainment, whereupon Hannon went to his room, secured a pistol and put a bullet through his heart.

—The six-year-old son of Henry Ebery, a well-to-do farmer of Prairie Home, while playing with an open pocket-knife fell to the floor and plunged the blade into his abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound, through which a portion of his bowels protruded. He is in a very critical condition, and may not recover.

MICHIGAN.

—Montcalm County will vote on local option May 1.

—One hundred Frenchmen of Bay City have organized a political naturalization club.

—The large barn of Mrs. B. O'Connell, two miles north of Montague, was destroyed by fire. Four cattle belonging to William W. Lamb think of moving his cutting works from Concord to Albion, Kansas, where a bonus of \$15,000 has been offered him.

—The Michigan State Board of Health urges the local boards in some of the cities of the State to make from house to house inspections.

—W. R. Wales has died from Detroit, where he is accused of having operated a bogus real-estate office and having swindled many persons.

—Treasurer Merrick, of Ogemaw Township, had \$800 in cash and a check for \$400 stolen from his bed room. There is no clew to the robbers.

—There will be a reunion of the Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Battalion C. Third Michigan Artillery, at Owosso, April 25.

—Pierce and Oakley, the fakirs of assumed cow-boy training, who tried to fleece the people of Chelsea, go to the House of Correction for six months.

—Simon O'Neill, an old soldier who entered the army in 1857 and served through the Civil and Spanish wars, committed suicide by hanging at Detroit.

—In the United States Court at Grand Rapids, Colin Campbell was sentenced to one year and six months in the House of Correction for pension frauds.

—During the recent blizzard in the Upper Peninsula some of the lumber camps were on short allowance for several days, and at one place the men had only beans and tea for almost a week.

—At Battle Creek, a young man named Stevens has been inoculated with glanders by striking a horse in the mouth with the back of his hand, an abrasion being made by the blow.

—The passengers of the steamer Sanford, fast in the ice off Frankfort, reached that city, having left the boat and walked across the ice. The Sanford was released and reached Manistee.

—The body of Laben Allen, a wealthy farmer, aged fifty-five, was found in Rum Creek near Rockford. He had been missing since Monday. He leaves a wife and one child.

—O. D. Clark, aged thirty-six, superintendent of Neff's shingle mills, at Harrison, was found dead in his bed. His death was caused by poison. The matter will be investigated.

"CONSECRATED TO AN IDEA."

Why the Most Fertile Land in America is Wasted.

A Mistaken Spirit of Kindness Which Is a Hindrance to the Indians and an Outrage to White Men—Dr. Cutler, Who Was a Government Official in the Territory for Many Years, Gives the Sentimentalists Some Plain Talk—Some Ancient and Modern History and Some Plain, Common-Sense Talk.

The following letter addressed to the editor of *The Chicago Inter Ocean* appeared in that paper of a recent date: Some days ago a correspondent of the *Inter Ocean* entered a protest against the opening up to settlement the Indian country south of Kansas and gave some reasons thereof which I will endeavor to answer. "It is, or ought to be, known to the people of this country," says the correspondent, "that any such movement would be impossible without violating the most binding and sacred pledges that any government could make with its people. It has no doubt so, often been done in cases of treaties and pledges made to the original possessors of this continent that the public conscience has been blunted, and it is hardly considered a sin or disgrace for a great nation to lie and steal. A convention of border ruffians," continues this writer, "held a week or two ago resolved that it was high time that this territory (Oklahoma) was opened for improvement." Now let us inquire into the true status of the territory that it is contemplated in the Springer bill to open up to settlement and see if our people really are thieves, and the large and enthusiastic body of representative men who met in convention at Kansas City some weeks ago were in fact but "border ruffians," as thus represented.

In the first place, the land that it is proposed to throw open to settlement was sold by the terms of the treaty of 1866 to the United States by the Indians on terms and at a price fixed by the Indians themselves.

It is true that the government names a specific purpose in the treaty for which the lands are to be used (the settlement upon of freedmen and other tribes of Indians), and proceeded in good faith to locate Kansas and western tribes upon the land after a number of the small tribes had been thus located; the Indians from whom the lands had been purchased raised such a howl of indignation and the white settlers on the borders of Kansas and Texas also protested so strongly that the government was compelled to desist, and congress soon after passed a bill forbidding further location of wild tribes upon the lands.

Over 13,000,000 acres, including the lands in the Cherokee strip, which were sold in a previous treaty, and that disposed of by the treaty of 1866 were thus sold to the United States. Of the lands purchased of the Cherokees some 2,000,000 acres have been disposed of in the settlement of other tribes, for which the Cherokees have received over a half million of dollars. There still remains 6,022,759 acres of undisposed and unoccupied Cherokee land.

By the treaty of 1866 the Creeks ceded to the United States 3,250,560 acres, the west half of their domain, for which they received \$975,168, and the Seminoles ceded 2,169,080. The Seminoles received in part pay, 200,000 acres of the land acquired from the Creeks in the treaty of the same year.

The land thus acquired in the treaty of 1866 goes to make up the territory of Oklahoma proper. The five civilized tribes have left, as a perpetual domain, a rich and fertile country, nearly 200 miles square, and containing within a fraction of 20,000,000 acres of as good land as there is on the continent.

Divided among 60,000 people the present population of the five civilized tribes, it would give about 330 acres to the individual. Now if we estimate five to the family, which is a small estimate for these people, we have 1,650 acres to the family. Where there is one Indian that cultivates fifty acres there are 100 that are content with ten or less. Where, on earth, can you point to a people better provided for?

Every parent, of course, realizes the necessity of so training the child as to properly fit it for the great battle of life, yet how often do we see instances where the overindulgence and mistaken spirit of kindness of the parent sows the seed of idleness and engenders such a spirit of dependence as to wholly unfit him for the great struggle that is to follow when the grown entirely upon his own resources.

It is a question if the policy of the government in taking care of her Indian wards is not an illustration of this proposition. Almost from the days of Washington large annuities have been paid from year to year, and the Indian has been taught to depend entirely upon the government for support.

During President Lincoln's administration the writer was United States Indian agent for one of the civilized tribes, the Creeks, and had the larger portion of the local Indians of the territory to clothe and feed for some years. Although our country was engaged in one of the most fearful internecine wars known to history, every want and requirement of the wards of the nation was as carefully provided for as they had been in peace and prosperity. Millions of dollars were thus expended annually. Looking over the rich valleys of the Arkansas river some of us conceived the idea that we might relieve the overtaxed government to a small extent of some of this expense. Being called to Washington during the winter the subject was presented to the Hon. William P. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs and the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, who entered fully into the plan and promising all the seeds and agricultural implements that we should require in order that the Indians might raise grain and thus help to provide for their own wants.

In the early spring, in distributing the grain to the Indians for planting, I fortunately only gave out one-half. The necessity of raising a crop was presented to them in the strongest light, and after waiting a sufficient time, and seeing no steps taken in that direction, a council of the head men was called, and the cause of the delay inquired into. The inquiry simply elicited the fact that they had eaten the grain. They were then very firmly assured that the remaining seed would be issued to them, and that the rations would cease until it was put in the ground. Ration day came, and but little had been done. As we killed forty beavers, and issued 200 bushels of corn, eighty sacks of flour, etc., this was quite an important day to the Indian. The chiefs and town captains gathered for their rations, but I told them that as there had been but little work done there would be no distribution. Of course this raised a howl, but they saw that we were firm, and that it was no work no "sofka." A council was called at once and they concluded to plant the seed, and the women and children were mustered and went to work in the rich Arkansas bottoms. That summer and fall it was a pleasure to see the beautiful fields of corn, the ground covered with yellow pumpkin and squash, and the Indian getting fat from what his (or rather her) industry had won from the soil.

I give the above incident to illustrate what the Indian could do if he would. But he won't. Of course I know that there are exceptions to the rule. I have spent many years among the Indians and am familiar with Indian life. Among the more civilized tribes, the Cherokees and Choctaws, for instance, there are many intelligent, industrious farmers, but I speak of the great bulk of the Indian people.

Not one foot of this Oklahoma country is in cultivation, or of use to any of the five tribes, except that they lease a portion to some of the cattle barons, and it serves as an apple of discord to engender ill-will against them. Of the five civilized tribes the one that has been most exacting in her demands, and loudest in the cry of persecution, is that of the Cherokee, the most civilized of all; and yet this tribe, although recently engaged in a little internecine war itself, has found time to pass one of the most obnoxious and unjust laws that has disgraced any statute book. A law of wholesale robbery. There are many people who have lived the greater portion of their lives in the Cherokee nation who, though not of Indian blood, have intermarried and have large families and comfortable homes in the nation. A law recently passed by the Cherokee council orders all persons not of Indian blood to leave the country in twenty days. They are to sell their possessions to an Indian only, for what he sees proper to give, and he and his family are cast homeless and homeless upon the world, with no home of redress or protection from any quarter. If the white man should perpetrate an outrage of this kind on the Indian what a howl of indignation would resound from one end of the continent to the other.

"Within thirty years after Washington's solemn agreement with them," says the correspondent, "persecution began to assail them on every side, their land was taken away from them. In lieu of protection the government finally offered them this territory, lying far off in the unbroken wilderness."

The law makers of our infant republic little dreamed of the era of process and development that was so soon to dawn upon a country whose resources and possibilities they knew so little about. When all that country west of the Missouri river was set apart as the home of the red man, the star of empire had not begun her western course, and that great commonwealths like Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, etc., were to spring up in these western wilds was not dreamed of in their philosophy, far less that magnificent states teeming with opulence and prosperity, should spring into existence on the then almost undiscovered Pacific coast—states that should exceed in wealth and population with their sister states on the Atlantic seaboard—no more than it was dreamed that the small tract of country at the mouth of the Muskingum by Manassah Cutler, for the New England Colony, in our revolutionary days was to be the nucleus from which was to spring such great states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc.

In that early day the lands in the west were comparatively worthless. But little was known of its metes and bounds, and it is little to be wondered at that large and undefined tracts should be given to the red man "as long as water and grass grew." Have the Indians themselves done anything to bring about this great revolt on, or to enhance the value of these lands?

What wonderful and magical changes have we all seen in the western march of progress. I remember standing in front of our Constitution hall in the village of Topeka, in the territorial days of Kansas, some thirty years ago, when the eloquent and far-seeing governor of the territory, Robert J. Walker, was making an address to the free state citizens, and trying to throw oil on the troubled waters. "There are probably those now living," said the prophetic orator, who will live to see isothermal lines obliterated and trains connecting Galveston with Topeka and bringing the products of the tropics to your very doors. And I believe, too, that our children, if not the present generation, will see the iron girdle crossing the Rocky mountains and the rich commerce of the Indian find its way from the Pacific across these mountain fastnesses to the Atlantic seaboard." It is needless to tell how lightly such wild dreams were received. Yet the dreamer himself lived to see far more than he foretold fulfilled. But I am digressing.

The whole question sums itself up in this: In our anxiety to care for and protect our red brother, must we wholly ignore the claims of the white? On the one hand we have a people claiming twenty, an hundred times more land than they can—or, rather, will—put to use; land capable of producing cereals sufficient to supply the wants of a great nation. On the other we have thousands of needy, industrious, worthy and homeless people ready and anxious to enter on the land and make it blossom as the rose, and, with industry, wring from its fertile soil breadstuffs and the necessities of life, not only for the needy white people, but for our red brother himself.

But our so-called philanthropist says, "Stand off, these lands are consecrated to an idea." The fact that the Indian has no use for them counts for nothing. The fact that they would make happy and prosperous homes for thousands of needy, suffering people counts for nothing. The integrity of the idea must be preserved. Away with such philanthropy! It is in keeping with that which finds a mountain of imaginary want in some far-off island in the Pacific, and shuts the eye to the horrible misery and suffering under the very nose and among our own brothers and sisters.

It is no doubt proper and right that the government should continue to support the Indians, that their annuities should be promptly paid, but there is no good reason why a large body of the very best land in the country should lie idle and unproductive when there are hundreds and thousands of homeless people around us. If the government would do more toward fostering industry among the red men and help them to develop their country and make it what it should be, one of the best agricultural districts of the continent, it would not be long before the United States would be relieved of the necessity for the support of the Indians, while they, as the largest land owners in the United States, would become the most prosperous and wealthy community on the American continent.

G. A. CUTLER, M. D.

Costly Fuel.

Very few people have ever estimated the value of the fuel which feeds the sawmill furnaces in the form of sawdust, which moves directly from the saw to the fiery gulf into which it is dropped by the automatic sawdust feeders in the mills. Rating it at the price it would bring provided it could be saved in the form of inch lumber one would stand appalled at the figures.

For every million feet of lumber piled on the docks, coming from the circular saw, about 200,000 feet of the best portion of the lumber passes into the "fiery furnace" as fuel, in the form of sawdust. Or, to make it more comprehensible, in the year 1882, the mills on the Saginaw River cut over 1,000,000,000 feet of white pine lumber, which was the turning point in the output.

During that year 200,000,000 feet of pine timber passed into the seething receptacles which produce steam, and was consumed for fuel. Suppose we estimate the cost of 200,000,000 feet at \$14 per thousand "straight measure," and we have the enormous sum of \$2,800,000! This looks like a pretty expensive fuel account for the mills on the Saginaw River; but that is what it would amount to in the form of lumber instead of sawdust.

As before stated, it is no great wonder that the lumber manufacturers of the country are looking anxiously for relief, at least partially in the direction alluded to. Even if twenty per cent of this could be saved, it would amount to over half a million dollars, and this would be the actual saving between one billion feet of lumber cut by an ordinary kerf circular saw and a thin band saw, and it looks as though it would be worth saving when pine stumpage is as high, even as \$10 per thousand in some instances.—*Timberman.*

Odd Texts.

Clergymen sometimes select odd texts on which to hang their sermons. Here are two which were chosen by a divine who recently died at Wellington: "And he took from the lion's mouth two legs and the part of an ear;" "Four-and-twenty knives and a fork."

But still more curious is one that was chosen by a clergyman in the days of chignons: "Top not come down." On some of his congregation waiting upon him to ask him in what part of the bible he had found it, he referred them to Matthew xxiv. 17. "Let him which is on the house-top not come down."

When Dublin cathedral was reopened after restoration at the expense of a Mr. Wise, the archbishop took for his text, "Go thou and do like Wise." Not to be outdone, a clergyman in his diocese, when opening a church built by a brewer, said that his text was to be found Hebrews xxx.—*London Truth.*

A Queer Barometer.

It is not generally known that the rendered fat of a woodchuck is as good a barometer as any we have to-day. While in the country a short time ago the writer had occasion to travel through the lower part of Berks. At the house of a friend he pressed to take an umbrella with me. There were no signs of a storm. I asked why he persisted in so dogged a manner for me to accept the article. "Why," said he, "look at my barometer."

There upon the shelf stood a bottle sealed with beeswax. It was all cloudy. The old gentleman said he had used this one for most twenty years and if a storm was brewing the barometer got cloudy twelve hours before the rain or snow began to fall. In clear weather the oil was always clear.—*Reading (Pa.) Herald.*

A long-felt want in the ball room: An automatic train that will get out of the way of an awkward man.—*New York Tribune.*

THE BOY

Taken Care Of by His Affectionate Father,

Who Finally Finds Out That It Is No Easy Job to Look After a Live Baby—A Graphic and Very Amusing Account by One Who Knows.

There was a man named Dollinger, father of a small boy. The small boy was three years and six months old, and full of the old Harry in proportion.

Now it has happened in the past that this man Dollinger had stood much with his nose up in the air and boasted how he could take care of the small boy, which latter's name was Willie; and he said that his wife, mother to this Willie, was not posted on taking care of children, and that he himself could manage him without making such a fuss about it. He had laughed at her, and mocked her, and told her his mother had brought up her children differently, and albeit much better. And likewise he added that her raised biscuits went more to the spot.

So in good time it fell out that the woman would go down town for the afternoon. And before this the hired girl had jumped the ranch, but the man said it mattered not—that he would take care of the boy. And while the woman was going down the front walk Willie whooped twice like a wild Indian and asked eight questions, for the boy hungered for information.

And while his mother paused at the gate looking at a woman who was riding past, to see whether she had a new hat or her old one made over, little Willie asked a few more questions. And it was so that all of the boy's questions were short, but the answers to them were long and exceedingly difficult.

And it was three hours before the woman returned, but Dollinger thought it was three months, for his offspring made it hot for him.

And it so happened that for the next two minutes after the woman had started the boy asked no questions, but dragged the cat out from under the stove by the tail and yelled like a man when the returns came right election night. And his father told him to shut up and keep still, at which the boy obeyed, and sat down upon the floor; and the father marked the effect of his firmness with pride, and seated himself to read an article on the tariff question.

And he had read ten lines when the boy began yelling like a man with his hand caught in the door of a burglar-proof safe; and he kept it up for five minutes, howling exceedingly loud, till his father was glad to stop his reading and comfort him by galloping around the room with him on his head. And it pleased the boy and he asked ten or fifteen more questions; and Dollinger fell over a cast-iron train of cars the boy had left in the middle of the room, and got up so mad that he kicked the cat over the rocking-chair, which amused the boy so much that he forgot to insist on answers to his questions; howbeit, he thought of others.

And during the next half-hour Dollinger had to butter four pieces of bread for Willie and get him a drink nine times and sing four songs to him and show how a monkey looked twelve times and go into the next room to see what he was doing five times and answer thirty-eight questions. And he made but small progress with his reading, but he kicked the cat twice, but once he missed her and lamed his right foot on the rocking chair.

After this he tried to induce the boy to go to sleep, and rocked him an hour and sang to him in a harsh, metallic voice, which needed oiling, more than fifty different songs, and got him a drink eighteen times and answered a question once a minute; and at the end of the time the boy was bright and cheerful and wide awake, and rose up and said: "Papa, can't you kick the cat again?—it's awful lots o' fun!" And it was so that he kicked it.

Then the boy rode the broomstick around the house and whooped some more; and he tipped over the center-table and three chairs, and hurt himself twice, and ran the end of the broomstick into his father's left eye; and the cat having gone out of the room his father swore, and straightway the boy repeated the swear word; and his father sat down the sugar firkin where he could reach it in order to induce him never to use the word again; for he trembled lest the boy's mother should hear it and straightway know its source.

Then the boy ate until he became possessed of a pain, and yelled so that the people stopped on the sidewalk and talked of sending for a policeman. So, to comfort him, his father got down on all fours and took him on his back and galloped around the edge of the parlor like a horse; and kicked out backward at the chairs, and pawed with his arms, and pretended to put down his head and eat grass; and the boy pounded him in the ribs with his heels, and whacked him over the head with a drumstick, and asked him some questions, and the questions were after this manner: "Why don't you hold up your head high like a horse?" and "Why don't you kick with both feet?" That's the way a horse does," and "Why don't you whinner like horses?" and "Why don't you have long ears like Harry Jones' donkey?" All of which the man had to answer. For when he got down he wist not that the boy would want to ride for three-quarters of an hour; but it was so that he did.

And after he got up he sank into a chair to rest, and Willie scattered his playthings around the house, and threw his ball through a front window and blew on his tin horn, and tore up the late newspapers and played in the coal-scuttle, and wiped his hands on the wall and tidies and the album. And his father groaned and swore to himself, but he was too tired to get up and stop him. But as he rested his body he exercised his mind in answering a few questions. And as time wore on Willie slipped out of the room and became exceedingly still, by which token his father knew that he was in mischief; but he only blasphemed under his breath a little harder and sat still, for he wot now that his back was broken by being a horse.

And there was no sound in the house for the space of ten minutes, nor till Mrs. Dollinger returned and discovered Willie and dragged him in, and spoke to papa so he would remember it, for the boy had poured the molasses and vinegar into the sugar and emptied the mixture on the floor, and rubbed the cat in it, and himself rolled in the same. And the woman made it red-hot for a man by the name of Dollinger.—*Fred H. Carruth in Chicago Tribune.*

THE BUSTLE

How All Paris Is Disturbed About the Subject of the Dress-Improvement.

Bustles are running into all kinds of whimsical developments, and after seeming to decrease are more aggressively prominent than ever, says Mrs. Crawford's letter to *London Truth*. I expect to read in the pious journals a mandement against them by the archbishop of Paris. How is it possible to attend seriously to one's devotions at, say the Madeleine, when one sees on the prie-Dieu chair before one dorsal fantasias thrust into notice by obtrusive bustles? As nothing is now sacred, the most novel tournure is named as a recommendation for Lent wear *la tournure aux ailes d'ange*. In its profile outline the part of the skirt which is made to adapt itself to this centriveness resembles the wings given by painters and sculptors to full-grown angels, with this difference,—that instead of sprouting from shoulder blades they shoot out from below the waist. It is impossible to think seriously of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath when one sees a bustle so provokingly nonsensical and piquant.

Like M. Bourget, I sometimes consult great dressmakers on the raison d'être of sumptuary fancies. One of them, in reply to me about the bustle, said in substance: "It had its origin away back, seven or eight years ago, at the Theatre du Chatelet when 'Les Mille et une Nuits' was on there. There were in that extravaganza two princesses whom an old witch had metamorphosed into a pair of turkeys. It was transformed into their original forms they retained some of the turkey nature, which most showed itself in their bustles. The Princess Bien-Truffee was so comically delicious as to soften the heart of an ill-tempered misogynist sultan, and get him to dismiss the rest of his seraglio. The Princess Belle-a-voir rivalled with her in the pretty drollery of her get-up. The immediate consequence was a struggle between the 'tailor-made' style of corsage, which molded the whole galba, and the Bien-Truffee or Belle-a-voir tournure. Both were given fair trials, and after a long fight, in which there were victories won and defeats sustained on both sides, the large and eccentric has conquered." "You see," continued my priest of fashion, in answer to another question, "the bustle compels attention and, if smartly got up, amuses the eye. I will even say that it creates a prejudice in favor of the wearer, by putting persons of the other sex in good humor with her, however unacquainted they may be with her. One wishes to see her face, and if it is at all nice-looking it makes a conquest. In these high-pressure times we like amusement rather than high aesthetics, and the woman who amuses most carries away the greatest number of admirers. English beauties don't understand this. The French and the American ones do, and hence the success of Paris actresses and New York belles, and still more of American misses from the western states."

A Puzzling Question. Once upon a time a Deadwood jurymen, still a prominent citizen of the metropolis, wearied if not nauseated by a buncombe charge by a judge even at that early date under contract to a prominent corporation whose employ he openly entered upon leaving the bench, arose just before retiring and said: "Your honor, I still am a little in doubt on one particular and I fancy vital point. Will you please inform me whether you wish us to return a verdict according to the evidence, or in according to your charge." Since then the two never speak as they pass by.—*Black Hills Times.*

A Well-Planned City. Eastern Speculator—Judging from that map your town is remarkably well laid out, but it seems to me there is one mistake. You have allowed no room for the place to grow.

Colorado Man—Room? Great snakes! There is hundreds of miles of room in every direction.

"What I mean is you have placed the cemeteries too near the center. Why don't you locate them off here, and here?"

"Wouldn't do. Too far away from the saloons. Can't spare time to trot off five or six miles every time a man gets shot."—*Omaha World.*

He Always Sits When He Carves. A work on etiquette says: "A genteel carver always sits when he carves." Perhaps he does; but it is pretty certain that there are times when he yearns to put one foot on the table and the other on the bird while struggling with the fowl.—*Norristown Herald.*

Players will observe that 1888 holds three of a kind.—*San Francisco Alta.*

For obvious reasons a bookkeeper should not be much of a bookkeeper.—*Life.*

Cold weather gets the drop on all the thermometers.—*Pleasure.*

Republican County Convention.
A Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, was held at Grand Rapids on Tuesday, May 8, 1888, for the purpose of electing delegates at large and four alternates to the National Republican Convention; also to elect delegates to the Convention of the Second Congressional District, to be held hereafter; and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Republican State Central Committee, to appoint a County Committee and a chairman and secretary of the same, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on

Tuesday, April 24, 1888.
At 11 o'clock a. m. The cities, wards, and townships will be entitled to delegates in the County Convention as follows:

Ann Arbor City—	Pittsfield—	4
First Ward—	Saline—	4
Second "—	Saline—	4
Third "—	Saline—	4
Fourth "—	Saline—	4
Fifth "—	Saline—	4
Sixth "—	Saline—	4
Ann Arbor Town—	Saline—	4
Augusta—	Saline—	4
Bridgewater—	Saline—	4
Dexter—	Saline—	4
Freedom—	Saline—	4
Lima—	Saline—	4
Lodi—	Saline—	4
Lyndon—	Saline—	4
Manchester—	Saline—	4
Northfield—	Saline—	4

By order of the Committee.
W. M. OSBAND, Chairman.

Republican Caucus.
The Republicans of Ypsilanti township are requested to meet in caucus, in D. C. Griffin's Office, Ypsilanti, Saturday, April 21, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the County Convention to be held in Ann Arbor, April 24. By order of the Committee.
W. M. OSBAND, Chairman.

Hon. John K. Boies of Hudson is favorably mentioned in connection with the appointment of delegates at large to the republican national convention at Chicago. Mr. Boies is well known in Michigan and we can name no more acceptable or worthy representative of genuine republicanism for that honor. Washtenaw county endorses him heartily.

Prof. M. L. D'Ooge of the Michigan University will lecture at the Congregational church next Wednesday evening, April 25. Subject—"Life in Greece." Admission 25 cents.

Phil. S. Greiner's Bad Boy, to be presented at the Opera House to-night, is endorsed as the most perfect interpretation of the mischievous and irrepressible urchin ever seen.

Personal.
Miss Emma Miner has gone to Losco to visit her sister, Mrs. L. F. Peet.

Miss Susie J. Lamb, who has completed the course in the shorthand department of the Clearing Business College, has accepted a position with Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., at \$50 per month.

Miss Nellie McMahon, of Manchester, is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Lois McMahon, of the Normal.

B. M. Damon and daughter Avonia are visiting friends in Saginaw and Chesaning. Mrs. Ida Donaldson of Saline paid Mrs. W. B. Eddy a visit last Friday remaining till Monday.

Miss Rosella Childs of Whittaker spent a few days this week, with Miss Lettie Wilkinson.

Mr. Thomas Rowe of the M. C. R. R., and wife from Jackson, have been visiting friends in the city and vicinity this week.

Dr. E. N. Root of Northville has been at The Sanitarium for several days past for treatment. He returned to Northville, yesterday but expects to return after a few days.

Mr. D. C. Batchelder returned this week from a visit to Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Norton leave tomorrow afternoon for a two weeks' visit among old friends in Albion, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo.

The Mystic Circle.

One of the most rapid-growing and prosperous beneficiary societies yet organized, is the Fraternal Mystic Circle, which originated at Columbus, Ohio, about four years ago, and had in December 1000 members and 67 subordinate lodges, called Rulings. Eight of these were in Michigan. Ypsilanti Ruling No. 25 was organized in January, with twenty charter members, and at the last meeting it was decided to admit twenty more on equal terms with the charter members, which only requires a fee of \$5. The object of this is to fill up the membership as speedily as possible, and it will of course be taken advantage of by those desiring membership. Seven applications are now pending.

The officers are—F. H. Barnum, W. R. J. H. Manning, W. V. R. P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec., W. L. Pack, W. Treas., H. D. Wells, W. Col.; Fred S. Davis, W. Chap., L. M. James, W. W.; J. H. Sanford, W. W. W.; B. D. Thompson, W. G.; A. J. Mayhew, W. S.; W. H. Deibel, F. H. Barnum, J. H. Manning, Trustees.

Features in this organization which promise to give it exceptional strength and popularity are, the prohibited classes and sections, a reserve fund of 10 per cent. of the assessments to relieve any future heavy assessments, and the payment of a half benefit upon the occurrence of total disability. The prohibited sections are the yellow fever regions of the South, embracing the south Atlantic and Gulf States (except northern Georgia), Arkansas, and the portions of Tennessee and Kentucky west of the Tennessee River; and the prohibited classes are saloon keepers, bar tenders, brewers, distillers, sailors, train men, firemen, policemen, miners, and others in hazardous occupations; and benefits are prohibited in case of death or disability in a mob, riot, insurrection or war. As a result there were only three assessments last year, and one so far this year.

High School Notes.
Miss Nellie Horner, a former member of the H. S., visited us Monday.

Chas. Davis and Howard Collins have left school. The latter can now be found at the Dress Hat factory.

Miss Anna Hay reentered school Monday after an absence of about three weeks.

During the absence of Mrs. Gilbert, the latter part of last week, the pupils in her room were taught by Alex. Hardy.

A bottle of Bixby's stove dressing, for 10 cents at The Bazarette.

A Protest.
"Oh! those pesky rules! more than a million of them! I just hate arithmetic!" These words were uttered by a youngster on the way home from school. A further remark revealed the fact that examination was pending, hence the outburst.

Now, Mr. Editor, why is it that arithmetic is the great stumbling block to the pupil's progress in the public schools? As it stands now, promotion depends mainly upon the pupil's standing in arithmetic; failure in that debars him from advancing with his class; failure in that often sends him back a grade, even if he is well up in other studies. Then comes discouragement, perhaps he tries the Normal, perhaps he drops out of school entirely.

What is the test of an examination in arithmetic for promotion? Is it the ability to add, subtract, multiply or divide, as the case may be, with correct ease and facility? Oh, no, it is largely the ability to give abstract definitions, to recite those "pesky rules." As soon as the pupil in the primaries begins to work with figures on slate or blackboard, he must rise and explain the how of each successive step, and that too in the studied language of the bookkeeper.

Grade after grade, this explaining, together with the giving of rules and definitions, is made a leading feature of the daily recitation in arithmetic. As a result of this method of teaching, we find the fifth and sixth grades still counting on their fingers, still struggling over the simplest of mental questions. Here is an instance—

Patsy (twelve years old) being asked the other day to tell how many pencils could be bought for thirty cents when six cost eighteen, gave the correct answer on the second trial.

Let Patsy be not an average pupil, we put the same question to Joseph Brown. Joseph is a year older than Patsy and has been in the public school for six years. He says "six—in—eighteen, six—in—eighteen—three times; why I could buy ten pencils." Right, Joseph must have a place in the postoffice.

Then we ask him how many pencils he could buy if six pencils cost fifteen cents and he says "six—in—fifteen—six—in—fifteen—twice, and some pennies over; can't be done!"

Shade of the great Colburn, where art thou? Give Joseph and his comrades in the classroom a few long columns of figures to add, note how slowly they labor through them, and note how many of them fail in getting a correct result. What explains their slowness and inaccuracies? The answer is plain. It is due to their imperfect knowledge of the addition table and the want of drill.

Oh, it is deplorable! burdening the child's memory with so much useless verbiage at the expense of that time which should be given to numerical work and numerical drill; drill on the tables and in the practical use of them, which alone makes the pupil familiar with numbers and the laws that govern them.

Children of ordinary ability, trained in right methods from the age of seven to fourteen, will at the end of that time be able to manipulate figures with surprising rapidity and accuracy, and with delightful ease; and to them arithmetic will never be a bugbear. Moreover, if at the age of thirteen or fourteen some of them leave school for work (and a large number of the boys do), they have that part of arithmetic to carry with them which will be of real service to them in life.

On the other hand, with the present routine grind in definitions, rules, and explanations, a pupil may worry on through all the technicalities from addition to algebra, and yet fail to secure a common clerkship, because of inaccuracies and want of dispatch in handling figures.

Pertinent to this question are the recent words of Gen. Francis Walker: "If any greater wrong short of a permanent injury to health, or even death, could be sent him out into the world to earn his living without the ability to conduct numerical operations accurately and with reasonable rapidity, it is difficult to see in what that injury would consist."

Mr. Editor, please emphasize this remark to our School Board and inform them they are committing just that wrong, year after year.

CITIZEN.

Neighborhood.
WILLIS.
Mrs. Dr. Sams of Hillsdale, and Mrs. Eli Moore of Ann Arbor, were visiting us last week.

Mrs. Alford Smith went to Adrian last week to see her son, who is claiming his eyes doctored by a physician who claims he can cure them.

Rev. Edward Wood has a brother visiting him.

George Smith has bought 56 acres of land of D. W. Potter at \$40 per acre. He is moving on to it.

Deviler Butts of Monroe Co. visited friends here last week.

Robert Wilson is moving on his father's place.

Mr. Budd has rented the Peyton farm and is moving there.

Martin Dawson is moving to his farm.

Carlos Childs of St. Ignace is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Webster Childs.

Mrs. Strong of Belleville visited her daughter, Mrs. Nate Sherman, last week.

SALINE.
Geo. C. Lindsley has gone to Battle Creek on a prospecting tour.

Mrs. E. W. Wallace left Monday evening for Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. G. C. Lindsley is visiting friends in Ann Arbor.

Geo. Barr and Agnes Clark were married the 3th inst. at the residence of A. D. Parsons in Pittsfield.

Mrs. A. K. Rouse visited at Bridgewater last week.

change. Of course, any statements made in reference to other baking powders, by parties caught in practicing such tricks as the public, will be entitled to no credit. It is probably wisest in the interest of our families, and to prevent our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind, to turn all persons who wish or attempt to tamper with it unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles only which experience has proved satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

SPANISH SONG.
Señorita, red thy lips
As the roses in the South;
Is it you or my that slips
Birdlike from thy dimpled mouth?
Captive to thy sorcery,
Cruel kindness thou dost show;
Sweetheart, if thou lovest not me,
Break the spell, and let me go.

Señorita, dark thy hair,
Gleaming with imprisoned light,
Like the dark shining emerald,
Tangling fast my dreams at night.
Sleep or waking still to thee,
All my fevered thoughts do flow;
Sweetheart, if thou lovest not me,
Break the spell and let me go.

Señorita, soft thine eyes,
Language, fair and soft-fringed,
Like twin stars that gem the skies
When the dawn is rosy-tinted.
Cease, ah! cease thy coquetry,
Teach thy rays a warmer glow;
Sweetheart, if thou lovest not me,
Break the spell and let me go.

—Samuel McIntire Peck.

Ladies' Library Association.
ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Ladies of the Association:
The return of this anniversary closes the nineteenth year of our existence as an Association. While the report given at this time may present no striking marks of progress, when compared with former years, still we feel that there has been a steadily increasing and healthful improvement, quite encouraging to the Board of Directors and all who are interested in the welfare of the Library.

There has been during the year twelve regular and two special meetings, with an average attendance of 9-2-7. Once only there was no quorum. It would be very satisfactory if a larger number of the members were present at every meeting, as the counsel and advice of each is always needed. However, the fine for non-attendance proven in the course of a year quite an addition to our treasury.

Last June was the third time we were given the privilege of providing the Alumni dinner, thereby adding to our treasury about \$15, for which privilege our thanks are due the Principal and members of the State Board. We would also express our gratitude to all the friends who so generously responded to our solicitations at that time, and to those not members of the Board who so cheerfully lent a helping hand. No other special effort has been made during the year to replenish our treasury, as the ladies do not wish to over-tax our generous public.

The book committee has been allowed the usual amount with which to place new books upon our shelves each quarter, and has given us selections from each department of literature, and a particularly good selection of juvenile works. It was thought best to try the experiment of placing upon our table some one of the magazines of the day, for the benefit and pleasure of those who had some time to spend at the Library, and Littell's Weekly was selected for that purpose.

We are grateful for the receipt of several books as gifts from individuals, and also a number of volumes of public documents from the State Capitol, and would remember the editors of our city papers, who so kindly favor us as opportunity offers.

Another cause for gratitude is, that none of our members have been removed by the hand of death, and that harmony has existed in all the deliberations of the Board, and kindly feelings between it and members of the Association.

Thankful for the past and hopeful for the future, this report is respectfully submitted.
April 3, 1888. Rec. Sec.
Officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Daniel Putnam.
Vice Pres., Mrs. J. M. B. Hill.
Rec. Sec., Mrs. C. E. Samsom.
Cor. Sec., Miss Helen Post.
Treasurer, Mrs. E. Hewitt.
Librarian, Mrs. E. Leach.
Board of Directors, Mrs. W. H. Crawford, Mrs. H. P. Glover, Mrs. T. C. Owen, Mrs. J. F. Sanders, Mrs. P. P. Greene, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. Dunham, Miss G. M. Walton, Miss M. Barnard.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT
For the year ending April 3, 1888:
April 5, 1887, Balance, \$43 81
Recd. during the year from members and subscriptions, 116 77
from fines, book loans and sale of catalogues, 42 85
Interest, 86 00
net proceeds of normal dinner, 112 42
for books, 4 28
Total, \$409 23

To pd. rent, \$125 00
books, 84 57
insurance, 15 00
for wood, 7 35
printing and repairs, 21 30
books, 51 00
janitress, 10 15
sundries, \$350 17
Balance, \$59 06
April 3, 1888. Mrs. E. HEWITT, Treasurer.

Produce Markets.
[Corrected weekly by O. A. Ainsworth & Co.]
YPSILANTI, April 12, 1888.

Wheat.....	90¢	83
Corn, ears.....	56	30
" shelled.....	56	30
Oats.....	35	35
Rye.....	35	35
Barley, ½ cwt.....	1 00	1 40
Buckwheat.....	60	60
Hay.....	8 00	10 00
Beans.....	75¢	1 75
Peas.....	85¢	90
Potatoes.....	35¢	40
Turnips.....	30	30
Onions.....	85	85
Parsnips.....	45¢	60
Cabbage, ½ head.....	5¢	8
Butter.....	16¢	20
Eggs.....	12	12

Try Foster's 25 cent Japan tea and 15 cent roast coffee.

MOXIE
Has created the greatest excitement, demand, and sale as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed in the history of trade, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days. Cures the most reliable appetite for liquor, and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old helpless paralysis as a food only.

NERVE
It has lately created an immense excitement in Malden, Mass., in recovering the twelve year old daughter of John Nicholson, 735 Main Street, of an old, helpless case of general paralysis, from which she was speechless. She is now a romping, healthy school-girl.

FOOD
It is neither medicine nor stimulant, but a plant that yields a rich nutrition for the nerves, which repairs the hard wear of life or the effects from disipation within a few days or weeks, and contains no more alcohol than bread or ice cream, and is the richest beverage known. Druggists have it. For no use buy the Moxie Syrup for 75 cents a bottle, mix three dessert-spoons with a tumbler of ice or soda water, and it will cost you but two cents a glass. Three tumbler's a day will give you double powers of endurance.

NERVE FOOD CO., LOWELL, MASS.

— If Onions become frozen do not disturb them. If handled they will soon rot, but if they have been stored in a place of even temperature, or where the fluctuations are gradual, they can be kept very easily. Onions should not be piled too thickly, but should be spread out somewhat so as to permit of a free circulation of air, while moisture in the room should be avoided.

The Potash Kettle.
There is a meeting house in Andros-coggin county, Me., that is called the "Potash Kettle." When it was built meeting-house stoves were unknown, but the congregation were progressive and decided that they would like their preaching all the better if they could have it hot. So they built a brick arch, procured an old potash kettle, and set it, bottom up, over the arch. In this way they made a very successful heating apparatus, which gave the house a name which it has retained for half a century.

For Sale.
House and lot corner of Ballard and Emmet streets, No. 32. A central location, convenient to schools and churches. Terms and other information given at premises. 3134*

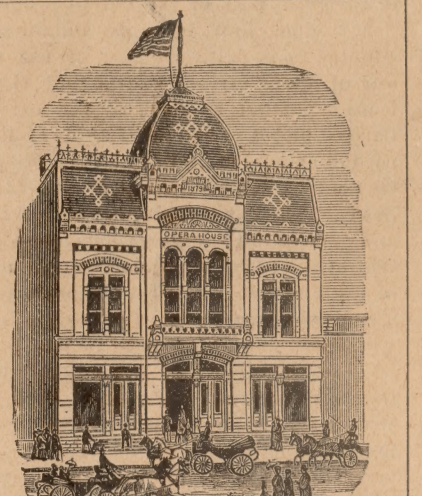
A Request to Settle.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Barnum & Earl are requested to call and settle their accounts. All accounts to be settled with F. H. Barnum, No. 27 Congress St. BARNUM & EARL. If

Hail the Red Wagon
If you want sound wood, full measure and a square deal from Samson's Wood Yard.

Unable to Tell.
Yes, that was so. For years I suffered severely with scrofula; sores broke out all over my body and I am unable to tell one half that I suffered. I was not able to obtain relief until I used Sulphur Bitters, which completely cured me. —C. B. DALE, 17 Allston street, Boston. 3132

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington street. 454

Foster's is the place to purchase garden seeds in bulk at prices that will please.



YPSILANTI OPERA HOUSE
Two More Fine Attractions.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, '88.
Phil S. Greiner
BAD BOY CO.

AND
Gibler's Celebrated Brass Band & Orchestra
POPULAR PRICES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14,
—THE FAMOUS—
Noss Family!

MUSICAL NOVELTY CO.,
—IN THEIR—
Musical Sketch Entertainment!

Admission 25 and 35 Cts.
NO HIGHER. NO EXTRA.

ED. A. WALLACE,
AGENT FOR

AMERICAN CYCLES,
AMERICAN CHAMPION RAMBLERS

Tricycles,
Safeties,
Tandems,
—AND—
Wheelman's Supplies

Sold for Cash or on Installments

5 Union Block
YPSILANTI, MICH.

FOR SALE.

Nine Acres of Fine Land

beautifully located, just within the city limits. Can be bought at a reasonable figure. No incumbrance. Terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire at THE YPSILANTI Office. 3240*

A. B. BELL, DENTIST,
VanTuyl Block, Congress St.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when necessary.

ONE RULE FOR ALL.
SPOT CASH.

WHAT does this mean to the Farmer, Gardener, or Citizen who brings Dressed Meats, Butter, Eggs, Fruit or Produce of any kind to sell?

Spot Cash

MEANS a Just Price paid to each and every one, according to the Quality of the Product Produced.

Spot Cash.

FOR those who have Groceries, Meat, Fruits or Produce to buy, means: You can buy More Goods for the Least Money, Quality Considered, at the Cash Store, than any where else in Ypsilanti. Bring TWO SILVER DOLLARS and see how much Fine Oolong Tea we will give in exchange for them, and of as good quality as can be procured at any store in this city.

Our Regular Japan Teas also rank Quality First, Price Second, and this is true of our Coffees, Syrups, Sugars, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods. Everything New and Fresh.

Spot Cash.

PLEASE Don't Forget that the Flour and Feed comes under this head also. Although shoved to the Rear of the Store, it "Gets to the Front," when you ask Prices, especially on Stock's Full Patent Flour, Raven's Food, Ground Bone, Oyster Shell, Imperial Egg Food, Salt Rolls for Stock, Axle Grease, Blatchford's grades of Oil Meal, Stock Food, etc.

Spot Cash.

"The Lucky Old Store,"
Congress Street, South Side,
P. H. DEVOE.

A Large Stock of Goods

The Spring Trade is on and

Alban & Johnson

Are ready for it with a Mammoth Stock of

CLOTHING

Suits and Single Garments,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

New Spring Underwear

AND NEW STYLES OF NECKWEAR.

LOOK AT OUR NEW HATS

OF ALL STYLES, GRADES AND PRICES.

Now is the time to look them over, while the stock is full.

Alban & Johnson.

Tycoon Tea House

You will find a complete assortment of Evaporated Fruits and Canned and Bottled Goods at the Tycoon Tea House. A full line of superior Flower Seeds.

Harris Bros. & Co.

Are You Marrying?

Are You Furnishing?

—OR—
Have You Broken Anything in Our Line?

If so, just make a note of it and come quickly to see our Artistic Designs in

Crockery & Queensware

We have just opened up a new consignment of STANDARD GOODS, and have marked them down to such a low figure that everybody says our prices are the

LOWEST PRICES UNDER THE SUN

and all the people are buying from this large and

—COMPLETE STOCK—

It has been bought at low figures, and in order to let the folks know that we can sell these goods low, it will be sold for low figures. Buy while you have the chance to save money on the purchase.

This stock has no duplicate, and the prices at which it is to be sold have never been equaled. Call and examine it and be convinced.

Davis & Co.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

LOOK!

Here is a chance to get a good house. Pleasant location and at reasonable figures, the residence of Charles Wheeler on River Street in this city, an easy distance south of the passenger house. It will pay any one wishing a place to live or for investment to call at the premises or on J. N. Wallace for particulars.

WANTED, SHADE TREES.

20 Elm, 10 Hard Maple,
5 White Ash, 5 Bass Wood.
All young, thrifty trees with good roots. Apply to
F. P. BOGARDUS.

SEEDS.

Medium,
Mammoth,
and Alsike

CLOVER,

Timothy, Field Peas